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# MYCOLOGIA

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## ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XI

WILLIAM A. MURRILL

All of the illustrations here shown, except one, were made from plants collected in Bronx Park and the vicinity. Very few of these plants are known to be of economic importance; one or two species are generally classed with the poisonous fungi.

**Suillellus luridus** (Schaeff.) Murrill

LURID BOLETUS

PLATE 68. FIGURE 1.  $\times 1$

Pileus convex, gregarious or subcespitose, 5–12 cm. broad; surface dry, smooth, glabrous or minutely tomentose, sometimes clothed with rather conspicuous appressed, felted fibers, occasionally rimose-areolate, brown with shades of red or yellow, often bright brownish-red, becoming paler with age; margin thick, obtuse, entire, sometimes slightly differing in color; context firm, whitish to flavous, quickly changing to blue when wounded, sometimes unchanging in older plants, considered somewhat poisonous; tubes nearly free, rarely adnate, plane or slightly convex in mass, yellow within, changing to dark greenish-blue when wounded, mouths small, circular, cinnabar-red, becoming brownish-orange, darker with age; spores oblong-ellipsoid, smooth, olivaceous when fresh,  $11-16 \times 4-6 \mu$ ; stipe subequal, 5–10 cm. long, 1–2 cm. thick, usually furfuraceous or punctate, at times nearly glabrous, rarely reticulate at the apex or on the upper half, red or reddish-brown below, yellow or orange above, the dots rosy or dark-red, solid, yellow within, varied with red or purple.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

This is one of the most variable species in the family of fleshy, terrestrial, tube-bearing fungi, but the small genus to which it belongs is readily recognized by its red or reddish tube-mouths, and all of its species should be avoided by mushroom eaters until their properties are better known. This particular species is said to contain a small amount of deadly poison, although it is often eaten. When cut, the entire cut surface of the cap, tubes, and stem changes at once to blue. It occurs often in abundance throughout temperate North America and Europe on clay banks or roadsides in open deciduous woods.

***Naucoria subvelosa* sp. nov.**

SLIGHTLY-VEILED NAUCORIA

PLATE 68. FIGURE 2.  $\times 1$

Pileus hemispheric and gibbous to nearly plane, usually slightly umbilicate or depressed, gregarious, 1.5–2.5 cm. broad; surface viscid when wet becoming dry and polished, slightly fibrillose-scaly, especially at the center, the scales and fibrils being thin, reddish-brown, and somewhat imbricate; margin entire or undulate, inflexed when young; context mild to the taste, without odor; lamellae strictly adnate, heterophyllous, arcuate or plane to slightly ventricose, rather close, of medium width, dull isabelline-umbrinous to dirty-brownish with a ferruginous tint; spores ellipsoid, smooth, ochraceous-melleous under the microscope,  $8-9 \times 5 \mu$ ; stipe subequal, citrinous at the apex, isabelline below, subglabrous, bearing the remains of a slight, fibrillose, fugacious veil, cartilaginous to subfleshy, stuffed, averaging 3 cm. long and 2 mm. thick.

Type collected on a wet bank in woods in the Bronx, June 18, 1911, by W. A. Murrill.

***Collybidium dryophilum* (Bull.) Murrill**

OAK-LOVING COLLYBIDIUM

PLATE 68. FIGURE 3.  $\times 1$

Pileus thin, convex, umbonate, becoming expanded and plane to depressed with upturned edges, solitary, 3–4 cm. broad; surface glabrous, but with fine radiating lines like appressed hairs, dry, uniformly light-brown; context mild to the taste, without

characteristic odor; lamellae adnexed, white, close, narrow, inserted, ventricose; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline,  $8-9 \times 3.5-4 \mu$ ; stipe hollow, cartilaginous, milk-white at the apex, polished and slightly colored below, 3 cm. long, 2.5 mm. broad.

Collected by Mr. E. C. Volkert, July 31, 1911, on buried decayed sticks, acorns, and grass roots under an oak tree on a lawn in Bronxwood Park, New York City. This form is quite different in appearance from that found so commonly in our woodlands, but agrees well with plants collected in Kew Gardens, England, and elsewhere in Europe in open places. The species is edible, abundant, very variable, and very widely distributed.

***Mycena praedecurrens* sp. nov.**

DECURRENT-GILLED MYCENA

PLATE 68. FIGURE 4.  $\times 1$

Pileus conic to subturbinata when young, then umbonate, and at length nearly plane, densely gregarious to subcespitose, reaching 1.5 cm. broad and nearly 1 cm. high; surface glabrous, very slightly viscid when wet, avellaneous, with darker avellaneous umbo; margin straight, appressed, usually striate, often yellowish-white; lamellae long-decurrent, distant, nearly plane, inserted, entire, white with an ashy tint, acute at each end; spores ovoid, smooth, hyaline,  $5 \times 3-3.5 \mu$ ; stipe enlarged at the apex, subglabrous, gelatinous-white, avellaneous at the base, slightly viscid when wet, stuffed, about 4 cm. long and 2 mm. thick.

The type specimens here figured were collected by W. A. Murrill in the Bronx, June 18, 1911, on a mossy bank filled with slender roots, in low deciduous woods. On account of its long-decurrent gills, one might assign it at first sight to *Omphalia*, of the type of *Omphalia Austinii* Peck, but it is not umbilicate. Its nearest relative is probably *Mycena vulgaris*.

***Flammula carbonaria* (Fries) Quél**

CHARCOAL-LOVING FLAMMULA

PLATE 68. FIGURE 5.  $\times 1$

Pileus convex to subplane, gregarious to subcespitose, 2-4 cm. broad; surface viscid, smooth, glabrous, testaceous-isabelline, or varying from lighter yellow to orange or testaceous; margin

inflexed when young, with a slight, stramineous, filamentous, evanescent veil; context thin, white or stramineous, taste sweetish, odor pleasant; lamellae squarely adnate or with a short decurrent tooth, plane or arcuate, broad, crowded, inserted, pale-yellow to fulvous; spores ellipsoid, smooth, fulvous in mass,  $7 \times 3-4 \mu$ ; stipe equal or slightly enlarged above, hollow or stuffed, white or cremeous, adorned below with reddish-brown fibrils, glabrous or granulose at the apex,  $5 \times 0.2-0.4$  cm.

This species is very common during summer and fall about burned stumps in the vicinity of New York City. It is sometimes clustered but more often gregarious, and the shining yellowish-brown caps are quite conspicuous. Fries first described the plant in Sweden, and it is known throughout Europe and in the greater part of the United States.

**Russula stricta** sp. nov.

STRICT RUSSULA

PLATE 68. FIGURE 6.  $\times 1$

Pileus firm, convex to expanded, becoming depressed at the center, gregarious, 5 cm. or more broad; surface dry or slightly moist, glabrous, smooth, isabelline with testaceous and ochraceous hues, the cuticle partly separable; context thin, white, firm, taste perfectly mild, odor pleasant; lamellae adnate, a few of them forked, pale-cream, close, rather narrow; spores subglobose, densely and roughly echinulate, hyaline,  $6-8 \mu$  long; stipe fleshy, subequal, smooth, glabrous, pallid, milk-white, polished, 5 cm. long, 10-15 mm. thick.

The type of this species was collected by W. A. Murrill, June 14, 1911, in thin oak woods on the eastern border of the New York Botanical Garden. Miss Gertrude S. Burlingham has very kindly compared it with known species of the genus.

**Marasmius magnisporus** sp. nov.

LARGE-SPORED MARASMIUS

PLATE 68. FIGURE 7.  $\times 1$

Pileus very thin, tough, convex, at times prominently umbonate, closely gregarious, 1-1.5 cm. broad; surface white to pale-isabelline with a pinkish tint, glabrous, sometimes slightly striate; con-

text mild; lamellae decurrent, broad, distant, strongly interveined, inserted, white, entire; spores large, oblong, smooth, hyaline,  $10-12 \times 4-6 \mu$ ; stipe increasing upward, tough, minutely longitudinally striate, pruinose to glabrous, grayish-avellaneous below, paler above, 1-3 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

Type collected on a dead deciduous log in the New York Botanical Garden, August 28, 1911, by *W. A. Murrill*. Found commonly on dead wood in moist or shaded situations about New York City during late summer and autumn. Professor Pennington, who assigns it to the same group with *M. Vaillantii* Fries, collected it at Washington, D. C., last August on several occasions and noted considerable variation in it. *Marasmius viticola* Berk. & Curt. is a closely related species occurring in the eastern United States farther south.

### **Anthurus borealis** Burt

#### NORTHERN ANTHURUS

PLATE 68. FIGURE 8.  $\times 1$

Sporophores solitary or clustered, 10-12 cm. high; stipe white, divided above into six, usually, but sometimes five or seven, narrowly lanceolate hollow arms; arms incurved above, with pale flesh-colored backs traversed their entire length by a shallow furrow; cavity of the stipe nearly closed at the base of the arms by a diaphragm through which there is an opening upward into a closed chamber with a dome-shaped wall; gleba supported on the dome and closely embraced by the arms; spores oblong, hyaline,  $3-4 \times 1.5 \mu$ , borne on cross-septate basidia constricted at the septa.

This interesting and remarkable species was first described as above by Mr. E. A. Burt from New York specimens, and was later collected in Massachusetts, growing in both states in gardens or cultivated fields. It was brought to my attention in May, 1911, by Dr. F. M. Bauer, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island in this city, who found quantities of it in his mushroom beds and supplied me with a number of specimens for colored drawings and photographs.

The odor of the mature sporophore is very vile and penetrating at close range, somewhat resembling that of fresh guano, but it is not pervading like that of *Dictyophora duplicata*, for example, and

also lacks the "faint" quality of most stinkhorns. The slime containing the odor is inside the five rays and oozes through the spaces between them as they spread slightly. The "eggs" are in clusters of three or four or more, and about 3.5-4 cm. in diameter. A section of the "egg" shows the conspicuous pileus enclosed by the thin white inner wall, while the stipe is much compressed, until the elongation begins which pushes the pileus rapidly into the air, the odor at the same time advertising to flies that food is at hand in exchange for the dissemination of spores.

***Mycena vexans* (Peck) Sacc.**

VEXING MYCENA

PLATE 68. FIGURE 9.  $\times 1$

Pileus conic to broadly convex, the umbo becoming inconspicuous with age, gregarious, 1-2 cm. in diameter; surface glabrous, not viscid, radiate-striate, uniformly fumose-avellaneous, or with the umbo slightly darker when young, margin thin, straight, concolorous; context sweetish, odor pleasant; lamellae adnate, breaking away from the stipe, broad, distant, slightly ventricose, three times inserted, white with an ashy tint; spores ellipsoid, pointed at one end, smooth, hyaline,  $8-9 \times 5 \mu$ ; stipe long, slender, equal, glabrous, avellaneous, nearly white at the apex, hairy at the base, hollow, cartilaginous, 5-7 cm. long, about 2 mm. thick.

The specimens here figured appeared in abundance among needles and twigs beneath a Norway spruce tree in dense woods in Bronx Park, June 14, 1911. The species was described from the Adirondack Mountains in 1885, but seems to be very little known.

***Omphalopsis Campanella* (Batsch) Earle**

*Omphalia Campanella* (Batsch) Quél.

BELL-SHAPED OMPHALOPSIS

PLATE 68. FIGURE 10.  $\times 1$

Pileus thin, toughish, convex, umbilicate, often irregular, usually densely cespitose, 0.7-2 cm. broad; surface delicately striate, hygrophanous in moist weather, yellowish-ferruginous to dull reddish-yellow; lamellae narrow, decurrent, strongly arcuate, yellow, connected by veins; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline,



6-7  $\times$  3-4  $\mu$ ; stipe very slender, polished, pale-brown, hollow, erect or ascending, 1-3 cm. long, adorned with brown hairs at the base.

This is one of our prettiest woodland species, found commonly and widely distributed in Europe and North America on dead coniferous wood. Its color is rather sober, but it is conspicuous by reason of its clustered habit and attractive because of its shapely form. It may be found throughout the growing season. The accompanying figure was drawn from specimens collected in late autumn, and fresh sporophores were found in the same spot the following spring at the end of April.